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City Hall as unfit to reside there. If he does not resign Governor Smith ought to put him out. If Governor Smith should fail to act as his duty to this city demands he should act. It is all but a certainty that Governor Miller, upon taking office, will put Hylan out. He must go.

Another Count in Commissioner Enright's Indictment of the Press.

The disclosure of the fact that a man whose appearance tallies with that of the murderer of LEEDS VAUGHAN WATERS spent only three days in Bellevue Hospital while Commissioner ENRIGHT's detectives were searching the city for suspects will undoubtedly pain the Commissioner when it is brought to his attention.

This individual was suffering from bruises such as might have been inflicted in a struggle with the man who lost his life. He left the hospital in defiance of the surgeon's advice that he remain there.

If he had stayed in Bellevue a couple of weeks it is fair to believe that the police might have had time to examine the hospital records and to inform themselves as to the persons in Bellevue whose condition might suggest the advisability of subjecting them to examination.

Commissioner ENRIGHT should preserve this incident for immortalization in his next annual report. He can argue that if the newspapers had not printed anything about the Waters murder, the bruised patient might have stayed in Bellevue until the detectives got a chance to visit that great institution.

Financing Our Exports a Task of Immediate Concern.

Bankers and financiers are not the only passengers on the great American industrial band wagon whose interests call for immediate action to protect and finance our foreign trade. The American Bankers Association in planning a \$100,000,000 corporation to finance the sale abroad of our surplus production is doing as much to lessen the danger of overproduction, unemployment and soup kitchens as it is to assure an unremittent increment for the owners of American capital.

A topheavy trade balance of nearly \$3,000,000,000 this last fiscal year, of more than \$4,000,000,000 in 1919, and exceeding \$15,000,000,000 in the last five years presents a mighty temptation to let things glide while we enjoy the neglected scenery. But in all the annals of experience no instance will be found where a nation's business was plunged into the ditch.

If deflation of prices has occurred in this country there has been deflation of the currency neither here nor abroad. The world is long of millions of additional paper counters compared with the quantity of circulating money at this time last year. But that half of humanity which carries around the greatest load of this spurious currency is short of the ordinary comforts of life. We may batter prices down below the pre-war level by piling our goods in warehouses and refusing to sell to foreign customers on credit. We may supply our own wants and live for a time in comfort and plenty while Europe goes idle and hungry.

But this would not be deflation. It would not pay Europe's debt to us. It would spur the unfortunate nations to greater efforts to keep from starving, but it would throw the commerce of the whole world out of joint and leave our own and foreign trade to die of dry rot.

To encourage Europe to speed up her mills and factories and fill in the gaps in world supply is one thing. To loosen the slides of European production and allow them to rush uncontrolled down the mountainside, putting us in danger of an avalanche of European goods swamping our markets and overwhelming our prosperity, is another.

Formation of the foreign trade corporation with the later offer of its debentures to the public will give every man and woman in the country an opportunity to help steer American trade and industry in the proper course.

Changes in Club Life.

Changes predicted in the club life of New York as a consequence of prohibition have for various reasons been less radical than the prophets believed. Various causes have cooperated to postpone decided action. Of these the most important was probably the continued opportunity to enjoy one of the former pleasures of club membership supposedly at an end. There are signs that the near future will bring alterations more surprising than the installation of the soda fountain, shocking as that ceremony was to old club members when it was first thought necessary.

The clubs which have suffered least since the change in the law are naturally those which have some interest other than social relaxation. Clubs with athletic annexes, for example, find members may still be attracted by the advantages of a gymnasium and the competitions arranged in it. Political clubs and those which require in their members some such qualification as a college degree have found their special characters a means of holding members when purely social enjoyments have been curtailed. More than one New York club which in the past considered the attractions of its house sufficient to retain the loyalty of its members has introduced lectures, musical entertainments and the like to provide incentives to those who under the new conditions, might find reasons for leaving.

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ing a club greatly reduced. There has been during the past year a marked improvement in various club restaurants since governors have turned attention to this means of appealing to the members.

But the social clubs have undeniably suffered in income and attendance. Some of them are sufficiently enriched by the prosperous years of the past not to be pinched yet by the present diminished receipts, but prudent governors are uncertain about the future. Various boards are just now considering ways and means to maintain the existence of the clubs without too great sacrifice of traditions and characteristics. Since this thought is dominating the deliberations of more than one governing body it is likely that the consolidation of some of these social organizations will be undertaken. Naturally like will seek like, and the social organizations which have always had similar purposes will be the first to unite to preserve an existence threatened by the new laws.

A Close Study of the Red Czar and the Soviet Rule.

In his address on Armistice Day before the American Relief Committee for Russian Relief, Elinor Rugg, who headed a special mission to Russia, said that in his belief the Bolshevik rule would end in "a comparatively short time." He asserted that this was the general judgment of the world. The reason for this world belief is very clearly set forth in the interesting series of articles written by Captain FRANCIS McCULLAGH for the Sunday Magazine-section of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Captain McCULLAGH gives us a real picture of the Red Czar when he describes him a most bourgeois person, dressed in rusty black, with trousers somewhat baggy at the knees, and as a man who discounts even his most terrible sayings by the businesslike evenness of his delivery and his habit of occasionally inserting his thumbs in the armpits of his waistcoat. "A posture which displays a slightly protuberant abdomen," Captain McCULLAGH completes this picture by adding that LENINE has a scanty reddish beard, a bald head, a dull, mottled and not a shiny, billiard ball hairlessness, eyes "far apart and with a cast in one of them, and a broad face, "with a dim, disturbing suggestion of Asia."

His fanaticism has cast out all fear; this too in spite of the fact that "outwitted by every government, anathematized by every church, cursed by his millions of victims, he can never leave Russia alive, he cannot stay in Russia and live."

An understanding of the situation at Moscow or Petrograd may be gathered from a study of the strange writer of people who come to these cities on missions. There are groups of foreign capitalists seeking acknowledgment of all the indebtedness of the Czar's Government and hunters for concessions which would make them millionaires and who would let no "consideration of sentiment, religion, nationality or civilization stand in their way." There are Corens working for the Independence of Coren; Pan-Mohammedan committees who would drive the British from Persia and India, and central Asiatic fanatics whose object is to create chaos in Turkey and Egypt and to deluge half Asia with blood. These representatives of dangerous and desperate peoples are received by the Red Czar as accredited ambassadors and he signs agreements with them as prime ministers of Western nations sign treaties for advancement of friendly commercial relations.

In his second article, which will be published in THE NEW YORK HERALD to-morrow, Captain McCULLAGH will treat of the chaotic conditions in Moscow, the severity of the life there and the eagerness of the nation to get away from Soviet rule. The value of this article and of all of Captain McCULLAGH's articles is that they are not mere impressions but the result of careful study and investigation by a man thoroughly familiar with his subject and trained as a critical and sympathetic observer. Captain McCULLAGH went to Russia with no biased opinions, and with no interests, either those of the Bolsheviks or of any one of the various Russian factions, to serve. He sought only the truth, and that he is writing for THE NEW YORK HERALD readers.

Mayor Hylan might get Mr. Hartwick to compose for him a nice letter of resignation.

Malt and hops may be in peril, but the owner of a private still knows that there will always be plenty of cornmeal and water.

While a New Jersey hunter was cleaning his weapon, according to the newspapers, "in some unknown manner the gun went off," the charge wounding two persons. Even in this enlightened day the man who didn't know it was loaded is allowed to remain at large.

There is cause for thanksgiving in the fact that yesterday, which brought the prediction of a cold wave, also brought the promise of an adequate supply of coal for New York city and its suburbs.

Enright's Little Book.

Enclosed in gorgeous gold and green is Enright's little book. A Mithras of choice men in Enright's little book. It sports a picture of the Mayor, it lays the Village secrets bare; To-day's new novel can't compare With Enright's little book.

As lavishly of its blame as praise is Enright's little book. The rarest garden of bouquets is Enright's little book. The bouquets with confetti mix—The kind, sometimes called bricks. It is a little book to be big life. Does Enright's little book.

A touch of Milton and Moliere Old Enright's little book. And Shaw and Shakespeare linger there in Enright's little book. It makes you hope that the Council has found at last its proper dish. Try Enright's little book.

Three hundred pages, of a sort. Make Enright's little book. And then hold his Police Report in Enright's little book. It is Enright's little book.

And as you wander through the rout, You wonder what it's all about. And if the printer's bills weren't stout For Enright's little book.

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ture. LLOYD GEORGE has extricated himself from that nonsense. England now knows that Germany cannot pay all the Prime Minister promised and that whatever she does pay she cannot pay at once.

But Premier LEYGUES must win the permission of the Chamber of Deputies before he can share the modified English view. The Geneva and Brussels conferences may help to ease him out of his uncomfortable situation in this respect, for the facts and figures to be presented will show Germany's true position.

The South's Problem.

It Would Have Gone Republican Had It Not Feared Black Domination.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: If the South could have voted its convictions without by so doing submitting itself to negro control at home it is a safe guess that instead of receiving 127 electoral votes Mr. Cox would have received none at all.

From the point of view of the white Southern business man the Republican organization is the part of the country most alive from one Presidential campaign to another merely to supply pawns for use at national conventions, and while he realizes that the Republican party as a whole more nearly represents his interests on questions like the tariff, taxation and the efficient administration of government than does the Democratic party, he cannot see himself voting with a local organization wholly or in part controlled by the negro.

When a Republican leader comes to the top who is big enough and powerful enough to guarantee to the white voter of the South that the Republican party can and will be made a white man's party in the South the Solid South will become a memory. It is not contended that conditions will ever again be right for one candidate to carry every State in the Union, but this is one year it could have worked out that way.

The way to keep political parties sound and efficient is to discipline them, and a section of the country that permits a party to know year after year in advance how it will vote cheapens itself with that party. Oklahoma has just handed its Democratic machine a proper trimming, and if the Republican party starts now to reorganize its Southern wing, doing a thorough job, by 1924 it will find the entire South voting its sentiments instead of its prejudices; but the South will not give up its white Democratic party, with all its deficiencies, for a colored Republican party.

P. J. EDWARDS.

TULSA, Okla., November 8.

NO PHYSICIAN AT HAND.

A Child's Life Might Have Been Saved Had Aid Come Promptly.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A few days ago I chanced to attend a drug store where a crowd had gathered. Thinking that I might be able to help I went in and saw a little child lying unconscious and bleeding to death.

I saw the child would die if help did not come soon, so I called Police Headquarters and asked them to send an ambulance at once. Then I asked for cold cloths and ice and tried my utmost to check the bleeding, only to find all passages clogged and to see the child gasping for breath. On that night it was a terrible scene. The child was asked to get up and was told that the accident had happened about twenty minutes prior to my arrival upon the scene and that two ambulance calls had already been sent in.

Just about five minutes after the child had died a police man came—probably in answer to my ambulance call—and then came the ambulance and a surgeon, who of course pronounced the child dead.

Now I wish to make an appeal to humanity through your paper: In the same spot where this accident occurred there are ten physicians or more. In this city of New York why can't an individual seeing an accident go to a private physician's home and demand that he give help to dying unfortunate who meet with an accident? This is not the first child I have seen die through neglect: in fact I have seen die through neglect in fact left to die while waiting for an ambulance to come.

Why do people take a patient to a drug store when an accident occurs? To get help, of course. The majority of people think if a patient is brought to a drug store the doctor or druggist in charge will immediately administer first aid treatment. Yet I understand that legally druggists are not permitted to give such help.

I can tell of another accident case in which a child was bleeding profusely, and to my surprise a doctor came and looked at the laceration and went away, saying it was a hospital case. Later I was told the physician did not help because he thought he wouldn't be paid for it. Can't physicians be made to help?

Everybody should help to make it a law or a rule—because we never know when it may come to our own door—that all physicians must help in case of an accident. Then there would be less danger of other persons bleeding to death while waiting for an ambulance to come. Because I am sure that if help had gotten sooner I could have saved the child's life with the assistance of other, and I am also sure the accident was not serious enough to cause the child's death.

WILLIE GRIFFITH.

NEW YORK, November 12.

After Prohibition, Conscripted.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: From what I read in your paper I begin to look as if we might be obliged to have recourse to conscription again to enforce prohibition.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Optimism.

From the Avenue. The show committee of the Fifth Avenue Association is now able to report that conscription and specific laws have been approved by the Board of Estimate and for the purchase of snow removal equipment.

Contracts totaling \$1,127,000 have been let for the purchase of this equipment, some of which have been made without public letting, all contracts calling for the delivery of all equipment before January 1, 1921, and most of it is to be delivered on or before December 15, 1920.

The Street Cleaning Department will be in a position to start at once with the averages that are being built under this appropriation to cope successfully with the situation, even if it should be as serious as it was last year.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

A Defence of Some Ancient and Harmless Customs.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was very much interested in the editorial article in your paper of Tuesday dealing with the situation at Annapolis as it is the first intelligent newspaper utterance that I have seen on what has come to be a very serious situation.

There has been no hazing, in the sense of physical brutality, at Annapolis for years. But the navy tradition, as old as the navy itself, that the pike must be taught its place is very much alive, and during his entire first year he is subjected to endless harassments and humiliations, none of which involves violence or actual hardship and out of which his real manhood is expected to, and actually does, develop. As the plebe shares this treatment with hundreds of his fellows, it is never a case of individual humiliation where where the plebe shows peevishness or the spirit of revolt, when of course he is marked out for unusual discipline.

You can no more stop the operation of this system than you can stop the flow of the tides. Annapolis men consider it their duty to carry on the traditions of the institutions and to credit of the average plebe class is that it said that very rarely more than a small minority ever objects. It should be remembered too that every upper class man has been through the same thing and is only administering what he took himself in his time.

You cannot accept my word for it, as one who knows that the majority of the present plebe class feels bitter humiliation over the order segregating it. This order grew out of the complaints of a handful of plebes who wrote home to their mothers that they were being mistreated. The mothers in turn complained to Washington and the Honorable Josephus was the result.

Theoretically a plebe class is segregated to protect it. Imagine the feelings of the red blooded boys in this class over being isolated to protect them from rude upper class men. The shame of these boys will follow them all through their lives. You know it. And the absurdity of it all lies in the fact that one of the complaints that brought this segregation about was a letter from a plebe to his mother saying he was only allowed one glass of milk at lunch, when upper class men had two and three glasses.

The discontent of the majority of the plebes over segregation was plainly shown recently at a navy football game. At the conclusion of the game an officer addressed the men of the second, third and fourth classes, telling them there must be no demonstration against the segregated plebes, who occupied a space in an opposite stand. Nevertheless the upper class men sang derisive songs to all parts of the Southwest. This Association of Commerce of Lake Charles, La., has extended a particularly urgent invitation. It wishes Senator Harding to stop at Lake Charles on November 17, the day before he is due in New Orleans, and address an important gathering on that day.

Senator-elect Grosvenor and Representative La Follette, who are all party of Sanders with the Lake Charles to discuss with representatives of the Army Engineers Corps the deep water project for the Lake Charles, La., project. Lake Charles Association of Commerce has asked Senator Harding to come on that day, if only for a brief stop. It probably will be impossible for him to do so.

Another pressing invitation has come from Preston McGowan, American Minister to Venezuela, urging the Senator to visit Colombia, the Colombian while he is in the Caribbean area. Mr. McGowan is an Ohioan, and has urged that amiable relations between the United States and Latin American countries would be promoted by such a visit. It is understood Senator Harding's attitude is that it would be impossible for him, much as he would like to do so, to accept these invitations. It is not expected that at any time during his trip to the Canal Zone he will enter the waters of any other country than the United States.

Senator Harding maintains an attitude of aloofness from the coming problems of office that will beset him. He has no contact even with newspaper correspondents, and he would be reluctant to discuss fish and the weather. Members of his party refrain from introducing perplexing questions. He has not even discussed cabinet appointments with his chief adviser, Mr. Daugherty.

The entire regiment was ordered from the tables, taken on the parade ground and forced to stand at attention for half an hour. They then returned to the dining hall and calmly proceeded to eat their dinner. Again they were ordered out and sent on a three mile hike at double quick. A warning was given on their return that they would have to abandon the time honored custom. There was not a response from a man, but when seats were resumed each man picked up his knife and finished his meal with it.

The administration deliberately invited this situation. In Congress, six representing New York city and sitting as a board of canvassers reduced slightly the plurality of Senator Wasservogel in the Twenty-first district, and the majority of the Supreme Court. In the Eighteenth election district of the Fifth Assembly district he lost 100 votes. His loss over Edward J. McGuire, Democratic candidate, is not considered in any danger, however, since he would have to lose about 100 votes in each of the twenty-three Assembly districts to be deprived of victory.

The following reports of election expenses were filed yesterday with the Board of Elections: W. Bourke Cockran, candidate for Representative in Congress, Sixty-first district, \$1,000; donated to the Democratic County Committee; Edward J. Dowling, candidate for State Senator, Nineteenth district, \$1,527; Louis A. Cuvillier, candidate for the Assembly, Twenty-first district, \$573; Lawrence T. Gresser, candidate for District Attorney, Queens county, \$1,960; Christopher D. Sullivan, candidate for Representative in Congress, Thirtieth district, \$1,000; Dr. Joseph A. Nebenz, Farmer-Labor candidate for Sheriff of Queens county, nothing.

This is a new idea, to segregate a whole class in order to protect a few weaklings. From my knowledge of Annapolis during the past three years I am in a position to say that no hardship ever worked on a plebe by an upper class man is comparable to the brutal treatment Josephus gave the entire regiment last June when the boys were required to stand at attention for an hour and a half while the Secretary of the Navy read a ponderous speech to them. More than a dozen boys fainted under the ordeal, for standing rigidly at attention according to Annapolis and West Point standards is a feat that only the physically perfect can stand for any length of time.

None of us favors rough or brutal hazing, and I am glad to say it has gone out of fashion at Annapolis. But the Naval Academy is not a baby farm. It is an institution for the moulding of men, and the weak and timorous do not belong there. The boys regard the maintenance of the traditions as a sacred duty to those who have gone before them, and all of the Josephuses and Sculases in the world will not stop them.

More power to them, and nine out of ten naval officers of Annapolis origin will say the same thing. AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, November 12.

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